

BERLIN: PRESS COMMENT ON
COGHLAN'S SPEECH.MANILA: BATTLE WITH
AGUINALDO TO-DAY.LONDON: QUEEN'S YACHT
READY TO LAUNCH.

"AUSFLUSS DER WEINLAUNE!"

The Kaiser's Ambassador, von Holleben, Reports That His Imperial Master Is Very Angry.

Coghlan's Speech and Song Regarded in Germany as Simply "An Outburst of Wine-humor."

Our Government Says it Cannot Take Cognizance of "Weinlaune" in Diplomatic Intercourse.

But the Navy Department Will Tell Coghlan to be Careful and "Ausfluss" No More.



Ambassador von Holleben.

Vesterday, at Washington, he presented the disapproval of Captain Coghlan's Union League Club speech officially to Secretary Hay. The latter replied that it was not a matter for diplomatic consideration.

WASHINGTON.

April 24.—Ambassador von Holleben, representing the Emperor of Germany, has presented to the State Department a formal protest against the language used by Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, at the Union League Club banquet Friday night.

Secretary of State John Hay has informed the German Ambassador that the words of Captain Coghlan, used as they were in a private club, cannot be construed in any sense as official or public utterances, and that, therefore, the matter is not one for diplomatic consideration.

Ambassador von Holleben has cabled the position taken by the State Department to the Foreign Office at Berlin. In the interchange of courtesies between the German Ambassador and Secretary Hay, no asperity was shown, and it is believed that no further attention will be given the matter.

The Secretary of State maintains that the whole affair is one for review and action by the Navy Department alone, and that with this Germany has no concern. Captain Coghlan will probably escape punishment for his comments, as it would not be possible without a trial by court-martial. Any action taken will not be as of record for the benefit of the Germans, whose satisfaction must be obtained by learning, through other than diplomatic channels, that official notice has been taken by the Navy Department of Coghlan's attitude.

It was explained at the State Department that it would not do to admit that any officer, of either army or navy, could make this Government liable to a humiliating apology through any hasty word of his. It was suggested that, under various influences of place and conditions, men might say things which would keep a government prostrate with apology much of the time.

It was this condition which led both Secretary Hay and Secretary Long to recommend a course which would not result in a public trial for Captain Coghlan.

The Raleigh will start from New York to-morrow for Philadelphia, there to be reviewed by the President on Friday. Captain Coghlan will go in command of the ship, and will no doubt continue in command until the ship goes out of commission to be overhauled and repaired.

Secretary Long stated this afternoon that he had not yet received an answer to his letter asking Captain Coghlan if he was correctly reported.

Baron Thielmann, the German Minister of Finance, while addressing the Reichstag last Summer, declared that it was useless to conceal the fact that in the war between Spain and the United States, the sympathies of Germany were with Spain. This was not only a public but an official utterance.

The United States, however, did not demand a disavowal from the German Foreign Office.

An "Ausfluss der Weinlaune."

Berlin, April 24.—It is announced in a semi-official note to-day that the United States Secretary of State, Colonel John Hay, has expressed to the German Ambassador at Washington, Dr. von Holleben, his strong disapproval of the "conduct of Captain Joseph B. Coghlan," of the United States cruiser Raleigh.

In official circles the Coghlan incident is regarded mildly as an "Ausfluss der Weinlaune," ("Expression of wine humor.")

A representative of the Foreign Office said: "The American Government has promptly and efficiently done all we could reasonably expect. This alone, even if it were not for other indications, shows us that the American Government in no way identifies itself with the utterances of a solitary officer."

Coghlan Not There to Speak

Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, was to have been the principal speaker and guest of honor at the monthly meeting of the Union League Club last night at the Hotel St. Denis. He did not appear. He had been compelled to be absent, to send one of his officers, probably Lieutenant Winder, nephew of Admiral Dewey. Lieutenant Winder was not there. These facts were the subject of somewhat caustic comment by President H. F. Gunnison in introducing Rev. J. M. Pullman, D. D., of Lynn, Mass., who also said a humorous word concerning the absence of the Manila hero. President Gunnison said:

"Captain Coghlan promised that he would be here or that he would send one of his staff officers, probably Lieutenant Winder, Admiral Dewey's nephew. He was to have told us something of the battle of Manila. I have received no word from them, and therefore have no explanation to offer. It is barely possible that they have been doing too much speaking."

BERLIN PRESS COMMENT.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

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Berlin, April 24.—The afternoon news papers here contain few comments upon Captain Coghlan's remarks, and they generally take a calm view of the after-dinner speech and consider the incident closed, particularly in view of the semi-official note published here announcing the strong disapproval of the United States Secretary of State with the captain's conduct, coupled with the dignified tone of the American press on the subject, which is regarded as being noteworthy and as testifying to the improved German-American relations.

We will not over-estimate the political importance of incorrect statements by a single United States officer, which were probably made while he was in an exhilarated condition. We shall only consider the fact that superior authorities immediately apologized for his words.

Such a harangue could not have come from the lips of a sober man. Captain Coghlan is undoubtedly a highly gifted officer, and he must have been semi-intoxicated while responding to the toast at the banquet. That immediate apologies were offered is another proof of the improvement of the relations between Germany and America.

The unfounded boasts of the Americans have contributed in no small measure to lowering "Yankeeism" in general in the eyes of the civilized world.

The heroic actions at Santiago and Cavite of the Americans have filled the minds of America with deceptions of their great soldiers, and have created an impression of their martial invincibility accordingly deeds of valor have been invented which did not occur at all.

The Vossische Zeitung is very severe in its comments and pronounces itself in favor of demanding severe punishment.

"Captain Coghlan belongs to the class of American officers who have swelled heads in consequence of their easy victory over Spain."

Other papers speak as follows:

If we must admit Admiral Dewey at first harbored suspicions of the German squadron, these suspicions were subsequently removed and their relations became most cordial. Admiral Dewey even decorated his ships with flags on the Emperor's birthday, which international etiquette did not compel him to do.

He (Captain Coghlan) comes of Irish-American lineage, which notoriously produces the roughs, both high and low, of the American classes.

It is strange the Americans recommence to seek a quarrel with Germany, instead of first conquering the Philippines, who promise to give them enough work for some time.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

London, April 24 (1:30 p. m.).—The Globe says: "It is difficult for us to fully appreciate either the Coghlan incident or punishment, for him of an English naval officer giving vent to such an unseemly exhibition is absolutely unthinkable. The only satisfactory feature in the whole lamentable affair is the disgust whereunto the speech was received in America. It is in marked contrast to the reception afforded at the beginning of the war to the blasphemous braggadoocio of 'Fighting Bob Evans.' Concerning the

license of speech allowed in the Republic to every one holding official position, it requires some moral courage on the part of Secretary Long to deal in delicate fashion with a hero of the hour. Such license has hitherto been exercised entirely at the expense of our own long suffering country, where it has been received with tolerance in which amusement and annoyance were evenly blended, but continental nations cannot be expected to look upon or understand it in the same light. If the United States are really prepared to play that part in the civilized world which their recent action has imposed upon them, they must be prepared to observe the rules of the game.

"Both the German Government and the German public have the good sense to estimate the incident at its true value. The Kaiser himself has made himself not unpleasantly conspicuous by the expressiveness of his after dinner eloquence. Indeed, when the Kaiser is about to raise his glass never is quite sure there isn't going to be a poignant surprise. That touch of nature proving the existence of common bonds of humanity between the Kaiser and simple Captain Coghlan should incline the Kaiser more than most other men to overlook indiscretions in an after dinner speech.

Coghlan's offensive speech is bound to give umbrage to Germany. The worst of these receptions to American heroes is that all discretion is thrown to the winds and probable sequences are entirely forgotten. The German Admiral, by all accounts, took upon himself a pleasant fight during the war, but no harm ensued. It is childish to elevate temporary friction into international friction. But the American people will soon learn that those things don't pay.

SHOW FOR THE ACCUSED.

Criminal Trials in Cuba Must Be as in the United States.

Havana, April 24.—The decree regulating criminal procedure, now in preparation, extends far beyond the abolition of the practice of incommunicado. It calls for a public trial of the person accused, directs that he be informed of the specific charge he must face, and entitles him to hear all the testimony affecting the case. Procedure in criminal trials will be made to conform to American law, although the jury feature is wanting.

First Mail Cars in Cuba.

Havana, April 24.—Seven railroad mail cars, the first used in Cuba, have been added to the service here.

THE TAGE-BLATT.

THE LOKAL ANZEIGER.

THE BOERSEN-COURIER.

THE VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG.

THE TAGE-BLATT.

THE LOKAL ANZEIGER.

THE BOERSEN-COURIER.

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THE LOKAL ANZEIGER.

THE BOERSEN-COURIER.

THE VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG.

GEN. OTIS TRYING
TO SURROUND
HIS FOES.

Will Endeavor to Capture Aguinaldo and His Main Army in His New Capital.

Lawton Leads One Wing, MacArthur Another, and Soon They Will Invest Calumpit.

Decisive Engagement Is Expected to Take Place To-day Unless Filipino Troops Run.

MANILA, April 24. (7:40 p. m.).

General MacArthur's division left Malolos today, apparently intending to besiege Calumpit.

Before daylight the Fourth Cavalry, with three guns belonging to the Tenth Battery, the Nebraska regiment and the Iowa regiment, under General Hale, were proceeding in the direction of Kuntchua, where the Bagbag River is fordable, but commanded by trenches.

General MacArthur and Wheaton, with the Montana regiment, advanced to the left of the railroad, and the Kansas regiment moved forward to the right, north of Malolos. They had with them a long supply train, with two armed cars in front, carrying two machine guns and four rapid-fire guns, and the six-pounder which did such execution at the capture of Malolos.

The insurgents attempted to destroy the railroad bridge outside of Calumpit, and succeeded in badly warping the iron framework.

As soon as the soldiers left the Filipino capital the natives began flocking in, as they did at Santa Cruz before the last hour of General Lawton's expedition had sailed.

Our army is compelled to abandon all towns where our line of movement is compromised because of insufficient men to garrison them. This gives the Filipino leaders a freedom upon which to spin stories of American defeat.

General Hale at 4 o'clock this afternoon had crossed the Bagbag and had reached Calumpit, a position a quarter of mile from Calumpit, thus commanding the ford.

Big Battle Likely. General Hale's troops say Aguinaldo, General Lawton and the Filipino staff are at Calumpit with a great force of Filipino troops.

Great stores of rice have been left at Malolos, which rice has been distributed to the natives and Chinamen daily.

Major Muford, of General Lawton's staff, is in command of the Nebraska regiment.

An Important Move. Washington, April 24.—Information received at the War Department indicates that General Otis is about to execute another important movement, the initial phase of which was shown by today's press advices from Manila. The objective point is the insurgent town of Calumpit, lying about eight miles northwest of Malolos.

It was here that the rebels concentrated after being driven out of their capital, setting up a new capital and making it their base of operations. In moving on this stronghold General Otis proposes to conduct two distinct operations. The first one, and the one General MacArthur has for its purpose pushing straight forward from Malolos along the railroad and striking at Calumpit from the south. The second one is under Major-General Lawton, who, with his flying column, is moving far around to the northeast, to the large town of Moragay, from which point he will turn abruptly west toward Calumpit.

This last move will take about ten days, and military strategists look upon it as another effort to flank the insurgents by setting behind them at Calumpit, similar to the flank movement which General MacArthur attempted to execute at Malolos.

This double operation makes Calumpit the centre for the next few days, while attention will be divided between MacArthur's column advancing from Malolos and Lawton's column on its ten days' march by Moragay. Malolos is a town of about 2,000 people, and is a considerable town. A road runs all the way from Calumpit to Malolos, and is a very important one.

Angat, Bustos, Balagtas, indicating that the advance is through a populous country. Dewey and the Philippine Commission are fully authorized to deal with the situation in the Philippines according to their best judgment, and the War Department believes it would be good policy to refrain from meddling unnecessarily.

Secretary of War Taft says: "If Otis wants more troops he shall have them, and that meantime the department will make every effort to hasten the relief of the volunteer troops by regular soldiers."

RECOGNITION FOR OUR UNIVERSITIES.

Graduates of Certain American Institutions Have a Standard in the Netherlands.

Washington, April 24.—The Department of State has been informed by Minister Newell, at The Hague, that a royal order appeared in the official gazette of April 8 whereby it was decreed that hereafter persons holding the diploma of Doctor of Dental Medicine issued by the dental department of the faculty of dental medicine at Harvard University, at Boston; the diploma of Doctor of Dental Surgery issued by the dental department of the University of Nashville, Tenn.; and the diploma of Doctor of Dentistry of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, or the department of dentistry of the Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tenn., shall be admitted to the theoretical examinations in dentistry in the Netherlands.

PLAIN LIVING.

Too much of sweet or fat or regular use of tea and coffee clogs the liver and shows in some form of ailment. Coffee seriously affects many highly organized people.

It pays to live simply and be healthy. Well people can do things. Postum Cereal Coffee looks and tastes like coffee, but is a pure food drink and highly nourishing in its effect on body. Grocers furnish at 15 and 25 cents.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Purify the Blood, Cure Bile, Improve Complexion, 10 cents—25 cents.

"10,000,000 OR
NO PRISONERS."

Aguinaldo Says if Spain Does Not Pay They Are Hereafter His Slaves.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says that Aguinaldo has notified his representative, Aguinillo, in Paris, that if Spain wants to secure the release of prisoners held by the insurgents she must pay the insurgent representatives in Europe ten millions, or one-half of the money she is to receive from the United States.

Spain is to be given only a short time in which to make a decision, and she is given to understand that non-compliance with the rebel demands will mean that Spain will forfeit all right to demand them in the future and Aguinaldo will consider them his slaves.

The desire of Spain to secure the release of those prisoners at any price, and even at the risk of offending the United States, which has forbidden her to deal with the insurgents, is in part explained by the course taken by the pretender, Don Carlos.

THEY DON'T WANT TRIPOLI.

Admiral Canevaro Says That of Great Britain and France.

Rome, April 24.—In the Senate to-day Admiral Canevaro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to interpellations regarding the Anglo-French Nile Convention and its effects upon Tripoli, one of the Barbary States in the north of Africa, on the Mediterranean.

He said that Great Britain and France had given ample assurances that they had no designs, either for present or for future occupation, on Tripoli, and that the commercial routes between Tripoli and the hinterland would be kept open.

QUEEN'S NEW YACHT TO BE LAUNCHED.

London, April 24.—Some time during the latter part of this week the Queen's new yacht, which will be christened the Victoria and Albert, will be launched from the Pembroke Dock Yard, where it has been building for the past six months.

This yacht will be a little more than 280 feet long. Both of her predecessors of like name and use were side-wheel steamers. The new yacht will be fitted with twin screws, the latter expected to make about twenty knots an hour.

SOLDIERS SUFFER
FROM TYPHOID.

Persistence of the Disease in the Eighth Cavalry Is Puzzling.

HAVANA, April 24.

There have been twenty deaths from typhoid fever among the members of the Eighth United States Cavalry, stationed at the city of Puerto Principe, and 100 cases all told are reported.

The persistence of the disease cannot be explained. The camp is pitched on a high ground, about three miles from the city, and the tent floors are fully thirty-six inches above the ground. The water is taken from a creek that flows through the camp, but none of it is used until it has been both filtered and boiled. All camp refuse is cremated each day. The tent floors are disinfected once every twenty-four hours, and the area exposed to the sun and disinfected with lime.

On the other side of the ridge the Fifth United States Infantry is encamped, and there is not a single case of typhoid. One hundred and ninety-three out of eleven hundred enlisted men in the city of Puerto Principe are sick. There are thirty cases of malaria, though forty-five of these are of a mild type.

AN EXCELLENT COMBINATION

THE pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative.

CLEANSING THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELLING COLDS AND HEADACHES, PREVENTING FEVERS, OVERCOMING HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, gently yet promptly, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but

THE MEDICINAL QUALITIES ARE OBTAINED FROM SENNA AND OTHER AROMATIC PLANTS, by a method known to the California Fig Syrup Company only. In order to get its beneficial effects, and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company, printed on the front of every package.

Consumers of the choicest products of modern commerce purchase at about the same price that others pay for cheap and worthless imitations. To come into universal demand and to be everywhere considered the best of its class, an article must be capable of satisfying the wants and tastes of the best informed purchasers. The California Fig Syrup Company having met with the highest success in the manufacture and sale of its excellent liquid laxative remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, it has become important to all to have a knowledge of the Company and its product. The California Fig Syrup Company was organized more than fifteen years ago, for the special purpose of manufacturing and selling a laxative remedy which would be more pleasant to the taste and more beneficial in effect than any other known. The great value of the remedy, as a medicinal agent and of the Company's efforts, is attested by the sale of millions of bottles annually and by the high approval of most eminent physicians. As the true and genuine remedy named SYRUP OF FIGS is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, the knowledge of that fact will assist in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties.